THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

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NUMBER 1024.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

Miss Robbins,

LATELY FROM LONDON,

Proposes to open in Richmond a

Boarding-School,

For the reception of

YOUNG LADIES.

HER education she flatters herself has been such as to render her adequate to the undertaking. Those young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be instructed in the English and French Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with every other useful and polite accomplishment. Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requisite attention will be given them.

The most approved masters for Music, Dancing, &c. will be engaged.

Persons desirous of being further informed of the subscriber, are requested to apply to the Rev'd. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. William Hay, and Messrs. Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, July 22, 1802.

In obedience to a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery of the Richmond District, will be sold, for ready money, on Monday the 30th of August, at the late manſion house of Holt Richeſon, deceaſed, in the county of King William, that valuable

Tract of Land,

LYING on Pomonkey River, and bounded partly by Coboke Mill Creek, containing, by an old survey, 471 acres; also that valuable MILL, known by the name of Coboke, and the Land annexed to her; about twenty likely NEGROES, among whom there are several valuable Black-Smiths and house Servants; the stock of Hogs, Horses, Cattle and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c. by (6w)

The COMMISSIONERS.

King-William County, July 4, 1802.

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

Is to raiſe the ſum of two thouſand dollars, for the purpoſe of repairing the buildings of

Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford, from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
1000	do	of	7	7000
1458				14,000
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees,* & the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement.

* Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1800.

Mr. ISAAC GREEN.

SIR,

BE pleased to take notice that on the third Thursday in November next, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Ezek. Brown, and Samuel Ladd, in a suit in chancery, depending in the county court of Charles-City, in the State of Virginia, in which I am plaintiff and you are defendant, in pursuance of the order hereto annexed.

WILLIAM P BYRD.

Aug. 1st, 1802.

CHARLES-CITY COUNTY, July, 1802.

William P. Byrd, plaintiff, against Isaac Green, defendant, } On an Injunction.

On the motion of the plaintiff this suit is continued, and leave is granted him to take the depositions of his witnesses, on publishing the time and place of taking such depositions, in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and at the courthouse door of this county.

A Copy
Teste

WYATT WALKER, C. C.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that the MILLERING and MERCANTILE business which has heretofore been conducted by him, will from and after the 1st day of September next, be carried on by his sons JOSEPH F. PRICE and THOMAS PRICE, jun.—and as a speedy settlement and adjustment of all his former transactions, is in consequence of this arrangement, highly necessary, he has therefore deposited in their hands all his books and papers which are requisite for this purpose; and requests all those to whom he stands indebted, to apply to them for settlement—and those indebted to him upon bond, open accompt, or otherwise, to make prompt payment to the said Joseph F. Price, and Thomas Price, jun. or either of them, who are alone fully authorised to settle and adjust all his former business.

THOMAS PRICE, Sen.

Hanover, August 2d, 1802.

Purſuant to a decree of the County Court of Surry, will be ſold, at public ſale, on the fourth Tueſday in September next, if fair, otherwiſe on the next fair day, on a credit of nine months, at Surry court houſe,

A Tract of Land.

Lying in said county,

ABOUT eight miles below Cabin-Point, on James River, containing by estimation 590 acres. On the land there is a small dwelling house, with necessary offices, situated on the bank of the river. This land is well tembered, and has all the advantages of James River situation for fish and fowl. Bonds and approved security will be required from the purchaser, carrying interest from the date thereof.

The COMMISSIONERS.

August 1, 1802. (3w)

Juſt Received,

And for ſale at the Office of the Virginia Gazette,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,

ON THE

POLICY OF MAINTAINING

A PERMANENT NAVY.

By an American Citizen.

PRICE—TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

Richmond, July 20, 1801.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton,
3d, 4d, 5d, and 6d Nails.
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,

AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Juſtice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

Adams & Fiſher,

Have just received by the *Alexander*, from Bristol, the following

G O O D S,

Which will be sold low for Cash or on short Credit.

SALT, loose and in sacks.
Earthen and Stone Ware, in crates.
Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, and 12 by 14.
A few doz. large Coal Shovels.
Double Glo'ster, Pine Apple, Brick and Dolphin Cheese.
Candle Shades and Passage Lamps.
Fifty boxes long and short Tobacco Pipes, 3 groce in each box.

THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF

15 Casks old Colmenar Wine.
15 Casks Malaga ditto.

Richmond, August 6, 1802.

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT

HOUSE,

Near the Market, with five rooms, a cellar and kitchen.

IT would very well accommodate two small families. For terms, in my absence, apply to Mr. Leighton Wood.

JAMES RIND.

July 20th, 1802.

BY order of a Board of the Directors of the Manchester Turnpike Company, I hereby notify the Shareholders of the said company, that they are requested to meet at Mr. Brooks' Tavern in Manchester, the 30th day of August next, to supply a vacancy in the Directory.

DANIEL BEASLEY, Secretary

July 26, 1802. 10t†

From the Gazette of the United States.

DECIUS—No. VI.

The next item in the report of the investigating committee, which requires attention, is the enormous balance yet unaccounted for by the accountants of the war and navy departments. When it is considered, that the new administration had been in power upwards of a twelvemonth, at the time that this statement was submitted, it may be thought somewhat surprizing that a further progress had not been made in a business of such importance. Why it was introduced into the report at all is a matter of astonishment. If the balance really be (as I suppose it is) greater than ought to be at any one time unaccounted for; nobody is to blame but the present administration; they have it in their power to appropriate money enough to pay a sufficient number of clerks, who might be employed in preparing and stating the accounts for a definitive settlement at the Treasury, and they have it in their power to dismiss the accountants, and appoint more active men in their stead. Why have they not done one of these things, if the immense unaccounted for balance created any apprehensions that an ill use had been made of it? But they had no apprehensions. The committee, after flouncing about with adding and subtracting accounts of millions, tell us, "that, although the statements of the accountants exhibit balances *apparently unaccounted for*, to a large amount, yet they will likewise shew, that accounts have been rendered, *for a conſiderable portion*, which are in a train of settlement, but not finally closed;" and we are also told, that "though the sums in the report differ, *nominally*, from those contained in the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, yet the letter, to which that statement is annexed, proves them to be *actually* the same."

Now, gentle reader, what think you of committee-statements? First, a balance is struck and specified to a cent, and stated to be unaccounted for or unsettled, and to make you stare and bless your stars that a copper has been left in the country, and to rejoice mightily that Adams, and Wolcott, and Pickering, and Stoddert, and all those wicked federalists did not run off to England with all the money that was in the Treasury, this balance is stated at something better than eight millions of dollars! When you are just gasping for breath in the fright which this miraculous escape has excited, you are told that Mr. Gallatin's account differs, *nominally*, from this; that is, that at the Treasury, whence the money, of which this great unsettled balance is part, was drawn, they do not make the unaccounted for amount precisely the same; but the admirable effect which would have been produced from leaving you in a state of doubt whether Mr. Gallatin made the balance more or less, is destroyed by their telling you, in the same paragraph, that however the statements differ *nominally*, the actual amount is proved to be the same. Now two and two make four, *nominally*, and if Mr. G. can prove a sum to be *actually*, more or less, than it is *nominally*, two and and two may make a dozen for aught we know, and Mr. G. may pass for the best financier that ever existed.

There is something really amusing in this difference between the nominal value of a dollar and its actual value. And not only in the statements of the committee, and of Mr. G. has it been played upon with success. In this, a balance of something more than eight millions of dollars is positively stated to remain unsettled, and yet to be accounted for by, the accounting officers of the war and navy departments; then comes Gallatin's statement which differs *nominally*; then Gallatin's letter, like Rannie's thaumastic-palinegetical talisman, makes the nominal difference between the two sums no difference at all; then "this actual balance is *apparently* unaccounted for,"—why? "because the statements themselves likewise shew that *accounts have been rendered for a conſiderable portion*, which are in a train of settlement, but not finally closed."

This financial juggling beats Rannie and all his ancestors, since the days of the Witch of Endor, hollow. The juggler of Canrobert-alley can make pancakes of eggs without fire, and metamorphose a bird into a potatoe, and make chickens live after their heads are off: but the more potent magicians of the investigating committee can, with a "presto, quick, Jack and begone!" make a *nominal* difference no difference at all; unloose the twisted bands of the most intricate, complicated, and unintelligible accounts "familiarly as their garter;" start millions of dollars into existence, and instantly make them vanish without leaving a track behind. No wonder that under the mild reign of Jefferson and liberty, we have to pay no taxes; that clouds never obscure the sun; and that chickens shake off the shell without the tedious process of hatching, by the mere *exertion of their energies*. All hail! ye great votaries of philosophy!

In paying off *the whole of the national debt*, the enlightened legislators, of whom this investigating committee constituted an efficient part, gave us another example of their wonderful powers. They decreed that the debt shall be paid off the sooner by a reduction in the receipts of government, namely, by the abolition of certain taxes upon luxuries; and that the whole shall be paid off by *borrowing* money for the purpose, at a trifling expence (not to exceed five per cent) and the establishment of one or two agencies, which are not to cost much more than the salary of the Vice-President of the United States. It is not, to be sure, mentioned in the act whether by this process it is intended to effect a *nominal* or an *actual* payment of the whole of the debt, but a reference, by way of illustration, to the hocus pocus tricks of the *statements*, by the political wizards of the committee, may give those whom it concerns some light on the subject.

So Mr. Pickering was still debited with an unaccounted for balance of seventy eight thousand and odd dollars *nominally*; but *actually* fourteen thousand and more of this sum had been thrown into the public stock by his own act. Then was annexed document C. which stated that the present secretaries of State and of the Treasury, might *actually* cover, by appropriations made according to law, the whole of the residue except one hundred and seventy three dollars, for which it would be necessary that Congress should make an appropriation, and, of course, the whole of Mr. Pickering's misapplications, to take the committee's own statement, amounted to the *nominal* sum of 78,000, and to the *actual* sum of 173 dolls. Hence a new light is afforded us, from which to draw conclusions on the relative value of an actual and nominal payment of the whole of the national debt, by the famous act of the last session.

Whether or not the voluminous abstracts and statements, to which the committee refer in this part of the report, would give us more positively-nominal, and actually apparent proofs of misconduct and misapplication, time alone must determine. But, in our progress with an examination of the report, we must, at every stage, be permitted to express our abhorrence of such an incongruous mass of accusations, which have been heaped up by malice, and carry with themselves full proof of their inanity. In endeavouring to discover what charge is meant to be conveyed in the item which is examined in this number, we observe, on a very slight investigation, no imputation of misconduct to any officer of the late administration, unless indeed the committee meant thereby to chide the tardiness of the accounting officers, who, as has been said before, hold their offices at the will of the President, and are not removed. But even their accounting officers might with justice complain of such a statement. After a display of advances, and accounts and balances, all carefully noted, even to the cent, the accountants of the committee state a reduction of a considerable portion indefinitely. Is this a way for men, under such responsibility, to scatter statements among the people? Was it meant to press, by all the parade of figures, the enormous balance of eight unaccounted for millions into public view, in hopes that the flight, and so gently noticed, reduction might escape public observation? Was this immense balance pushed forward as a catch-word for the vapid spouters of ale-houses? It will not, I trust, be said that the committee could not tell, what was the precise amount of the "considerable portion" of the eight millions, for which accounts had been rendered: they must have known it, and why they did not openly and manfully state it, and make it as public as they did the balance of which it is a part, we know not: all that we know is, that they have done otherwise. They have buried this part of the business in the mass of documents which may, at some future day, be brought to light. A single line—nay—but a few figures would have given a view of the whole subject, and of the actual balance unaccounted for. Why was it not given? The further we proceed, the more are we struck with the gross partiality, and the malicious artifices of men, who were bound by every tie that is usually considered sacred, to do their duty in truth, sincerity, candor, and justice.

DECIUS.

From the (N. Y.) Evening Poſt.

A correct ſtatement of the various ſources from which the Hiſtory of the adminiſtration of John Adams was compiled, and the motives for its ſuppreſſion by Col. Burr: with ſome obſervations on a Narrative, by a citizen of New-York.

BY JOHN WOOD, author of the said History.

It would be a departure from justice, and from that strict neutrality which we profess to observe between the Clintonians and Burrites, were we to omit to give as full and particular an account of this pamphlet, as we have given of those which have appeared against the Vice-President. We have more than once observed, that the guilt or innocence of Mr. Burr must depend on the motives which influenced him to procure the suppression; and that the complexion of those motives must depend principally, if not entirely, on the declarations of Wood. If the author of the "Narrative" is to be believed, Mr. Burr is unquestionably ruined in the opinion of a great proportion of his former political adherents; if not, the attempt to injure him in their good opinion, must recoil with tenfold force on the heads of his assailants. In the pamphlet before us, Mr. Wood unquestionably makes a compleat and sound defence for Mr. Burr, and therefore it must now turn on the superior weight of evidence to be attached to Wood, or to the writer of the Narrative. And here the public will judge, whether *prima facie* more credit is not due to him who appears in his own person before them, than to an anonymous writer, who is known to no one, and of course accountable to no one. It must not however be forgotten on the other side, that the editors of the citizen have publicly declared themselves to be responsible in a court of law for what the pamphlet contains; and whether the answer given by Mr. Burr's friends, that it would be insufferably degrading for the Vice President to descend to a controversy with such men, will be satisfactory we leave the public to decide—*Non noſtrum tantas componere lites.*

In our extracts this evening we have found it impossible to abridge much; we gave entire that part of the Narrative to which this is an answer, and this renders it necessary to present the defence almost equally unbroken.

"On the 19th of June, 1801, I entered into an agreement with Messrs. Barlas and Ward, booksellers in New-York, to write a History of the United States of America during the Administration of President Adams. By our letter of agreement a clause was inserted at the desire of Mr. Barlas, that the work should be finished by the end of August or September. I did not object to the clause at the instant of subscribing the articles, not doubting but Messrs. Barlas and ward would, for their own interest, allow the period to be prolonged, if necessary. Previous to the commencement of the work, I had calculated upon my labour, rather as a field of amusement than that of laborious research; it was impossible to have conceived that the annals of a government of a new country, such as the United States, for four years, should be enveloped in mystery, cabal, and intrigue, and that all the public prints should be a collection of falsehoods fabricated by the hirelings of party; but I soon discovered, that to investigate the truth from volumes of newspapers devoted to opposite interests, would require several years in place of a few months. Before the stipulated period was expired, I communicated my sentiments to Mr. Ward, and requested a prolongation of the period, to which he appeared to give his cordial assent, but upon conversing with Mr. Barlas, they insisted, I suppose from the advice of Barlas, that the book should be finished within the time prescribed, otherwise that I would forfeit the penalty that I had agreed upon in my letter of the 19th of June.

"Thus circumstanced, I was under the necessity of throwing together my materials, I may say without either proper arrangement or due consideration. These materials were principally collected from the Aurora, Mr. Duane's private letters,

and Callender's works, besides some occasional hints I received from gentlemen in New-York and Philadelphia.

"My correspondence with Mr. Duane, or rather his letters to me, originated not through Barlas and Ward, as he has stated in his letter in the Aurora, but from an application which I made to him respecting the letters of Curtius: this application was made about the first of July, and from that time until the month of October, Mr. Duane sent me occasionally, information as to characters and events, sometimes couched in the form of letters, and at other times expressed in the form of history, leaving it to my own discretion to alter the language or not. Notwithstanding this active part which Mr. Duane had in the compilation of the history, he is pleased to assert in the Aurora of the 12th July, that it contains neither veracity or dignity. Such an observation would certainly have proceeded with more propriety from any other critic than Mr. Duane, when the facts furnished by him are known to be the most false and libellous in the whole book. These facts, as he termed them in his letters, relate principally to Mr. Adams, and compose almost all the anecdotes inserted in the history respecting the late president; the fallacy of the stories reported to me by Mr. Duane, I was then ignorant of, but can now assure the public, that I have been informed by persons more respectable than Mr. Duane, that there is not the smallest foundation either for the anecdote of the Alchymist, mentioned in page 503, or for the stories respecting Mr. Adams and Doctor Franklin, related in chapter XII. Mr. Duane was particularly tedious in his letters, requesting that I should by no means omit to describe, in the most pointed manner, the enmity of Mr. Adams towards Dr. Franklin; but upon a fair investigation of this matter, I have discovered that Mr. Adams never displayed any marks of hatred to Doctor Franklin himself, but only towards Bache the printer, who raised Mr. Duane to his present eminence. This was certainly an act of gratitude in Mr. Duane, but that species of gratitude which ought to receive the severest censure, the raising the reputation of a friend at the expence of his enemy, and without having the boldness to execute the stratagem himself, to impose the task upon a stranger. The character given of James Ross, of Pennsylvania, in page 134, was drawn from the Aurora, but as to the truth of the charges there adduced against Mr. Ross, I have not had an opportunity of determining. The probability, however, is, that they are false, as they have been reported by Mr. Duane. The characters given of the members of congress (who voted for the alien and sedition bills, that of Mr. Bingham and Mr. Ross excepted) in the history from page 181 to the end of sixth chapter, were entirely taken from Callender's Prospect, pages 122, 123, 124, 125, 144, 145, 146, and 147, of his first volume.—The language is a little altered, but the reader will perceive that the sentiments are the same. The character of Mr. Bingham I obtained from the friends of Mr. Duane when at Philadelphia. I however am induced to suppose by other information, that although Mr. Bingham is not the brightest man in the world, his enemies have extremely exaggerated his faults.—The articles entitled *British Piracy*, were entirely extracted from Callender's works, his Sketches of America, and Annual Register. The contents of the sixth chapter of the history, from the commencement to page 168, were drawn from the second chapter of the first volume of Callender's Prospect. The account I have given of Blount's Conspiracy, and the negociation of this country with the directory of France, were collected from the Aurora, as also were my remarks on the Constitution of Connecticut, and the characters of Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Treadwell, Mr. Thomas Grosvenor, Mr. Thomas Seymour, Mr. Aaron Austin, and Mr. David Dagget. These last are to be found in the Aurora of April, 1801.

"The anecdote relating to Mr. Hamilton at the capture of the redoubts at York Town, I have read in several histories of the American war; as also in the Anti-Jacobin Review, in reviewing Mr. Hamilton's letter to Mr. Adams; but Mr. Hamilton himself, I am informed denies it.

"Respecting the biography of Mr Burr, which the writer of the narrative calls a *master-piece* of the hyperbolic, the materials for writing it were not furnished by Mr. Burr, as the narrative erroneously states."

"These were in short the principal sources from which I had compiled my history of the Administration of President Adams. Several trifling incidents, which are scattered through the volume, I received from individuals; but as they are of no moment to one party or another, their detail would be unnecessary, and to bring before the public their authors would be an improper action. I shall, however, add, that from the sources from which the history in general has been compiled, *it would be improper for the reader to place any reliance on the facts which it contains*, or to regard the work *in any degree* as a correct statement of the events which occurred during the administration of Mr. Adams."

After this account of the history and its utter worthlessness, it is not a little curious to hear the act of suppressing it branded as the most aggravated of all possible crimes. *To blind guides, which strain at* [out] *a gnat and swallow a camel. Woe unto you, hypocrites.*

The pamphlet then proceeds to state the particulars of the suppression of the History of Adams's Administration. This is so very material a part that we must give it very much at length as it appears in print.

"In November, 1801, Mr. Burr visited Philadelphia, as the Narrative states, but upon what business I was ignorant. Previous to his return, when the History was nearly printed, several concurring circumstances which took place, and which accident threw in my way, began to unfold the views of those men to whom I had been attached, and plainly discovered that I had been deceived in most parts with regard to the characters and events which I had described. To reprint the whole edition was an expence which my situation in life could not admit, nor was it to be expected that the booksellers would willingly accede to such a proposal. Thus embarrassed how to act, I expressed my doubts to Ward of the propriety of sending forth such a volume to the world, without taking the advice of some person whose experience in the political world was known, and whose legal abilities were undoubted. Mr. Brockholst Livingston was the gentleman we both agreed upon to whom the History should be shown previous to its publication. Mr. Burr, however, in the mean time, returned from Philadelphia, and chance having thrown him in my way in Nassau-street, after the usual compliments of the day, he requested I should bring him a copy of the history that evening, which I accordingly did. Colonel Burr turned to the article relating to himself, and observing some errors in the dates, which I borrowed from Hardie's Biography, respecting his father, he desired that I should leave the copy with him until the next morning, and that he would correct them. I called at his house next day, at an appointed hour, and found Col. Burr with the History before him. Perceiving from the leaves being cut, that he had read great part of it, I commenced the conversation by expressing a regret at those circumstances which had led me into so many errors respecting certain characters described in the volume, and, at the same time, solicited his advice how to act in such a critical affair. Colonel Burr first inquired in what manner and upon what terms the History had been published; after being informed that Messrs. Barlas and Ward were the proprietors, he said there was no other alternative but to purchase the edition from them, adding at the same time, that as he knew I had compiled it from the best motives to the republican interest, I should not be a loser, but that he and his friends would defray the expence: he therefore ordered that I should, without delay, make the best possible bargain with Messrs. Barlas and Ward for the edition and copy-right, but to conceal his name in the transaction.

"This is an exact statement of the origin of the first interview I had with Mr. Burr respecting the suppression of the history."

Wood informs us that he next made proposals to the booksellers to purchase from them the copy-right, but that his proposals were not favorably received; that Mr. Burr then suggested the expediency of setting before them the danger of publishing so libellous a book. The observations made by Mr. Burr on general Dayton, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Pickering and Mr. Jefferson, are then detailed, but differ very considerably from those attributed to him in the Narrative. It is remarkable that in each case, something, according to Wood, has been thrown in by the writer of the Narrative to discolour and exaggerate. The reader may, perhaps, recollect that the author of the Narrative has made Wood write a letter to Barlas and Ward, in the course of his negociations with them, and to remove all doubts as to its genuineness, has very boldly signed Wood's name to it. Wood, in the pamphlet before us, declares that that letter is false, or, in other words, *forged*, and that he never wrote it, but gives the one he did write, and which differs materially from the one ascribed to him. How far this trifling deviation in the Narrative writer, from what is usually thought correct and proper, may affect his credit, is not for us to settle. At length the bargain for the copy-right was struck at 1100 dollars, but the money was not paid according to the terms of the contract, owing, as Wood says, either to a negligence in Mr. Burr or his friends, or to the displeasure which Mr. Burr felt at finding his name had become publicly implicated in the affair.

"A prosecution would then have been instantly instituted against Mr. Burr, had not Mr. Wortman engaged to procure the money by subscription from the friends of Mr. Burr. This proposal of Mr. Wortman's was rather singular, when it is known he never conferred on the subject with a single friend or acquaintance of Mr. Burr's, except Mr. Van Ness: he however contrived to quiet the minds of Messrs. Barlas and Ward for nearly a fortnight, by daily promising them hopes of success without a prosecution; but Messrs. Barlas and Ward being at length tired out with delays, they were resolved to wait no longer, and had come to the determination of prosecuting, when Mr. Van Ness called one forenoon upon me, and promised to pay the sum of one thousand dollars, on condition that all the printed copies of the History should be delivered up to him: He added, at the same time, that he did this entirely without the knowledge of Mr. Burr, and was uncertain whether it would meet with his approbation. I immediately communicated this offer to Mr. Ward, who accompanied me to the house of Mr. Van Ness, and the business would, in all probability, have been immediately settled, had Mr. Wortman returned a copy of the History, with which he had been entrusted by Messrs. Barlas and Ward, as counsel for them; but unfortunately this copy *could not be procured!* After repeated promises on the part of Mr. Wortman to return in every hour, he was at length compelled to confess that he had betrayed his trust, by giving a loan of the book to an acquaintance at some distance from town. It was at length produced in a fortnight from the specified time, and given by Mr. Ward into the hands of Mr. Van Ness; but several obstacles now occurred, which occasioned a procrastination of the payment. Mr. Van Ness was justly apprehensive lest the copy which Mr. Wortman had, was copied previous to being returned: a bond was therefore required from Messrs. Barlas and Ward, as also one from me, binding ourselves that the History should never appear to the public. Barlas and Ward, after several days hesitation, at length complied; but as I had no other interest but to see the book suppressed, I refused to give any bond, but one in which I bound myself never to publish the same History, reserving the privilege, however, of publishing detached parts of it.

"Every endeavor was used, both by Mr. Riker and Mr. Cheetham, as well as others of their party, to persuade me to give to the public a complete statement of all the conversation which passed between Mr. Burr and myself, respecting the History; otherwise that I must consider myself as having forfeited, not only their friendship, but that of the republicans in general. This pressing anxiety on the part of Mr. Riker and Mr. Cheetham, was certainly unnecessary, for by one means or another they had possessed themselves of all the circumstances attending the suppression, and were therefore fully as adequate as I was, if they were possessed of candor, to give an accurate statement of them to the world; but, pursuing their ordinary policy, they were desirous of imposing the task upon another, well knowing the odium they would incur, by an attack upon the Vice President, for a transaction which must be deemed of a laudable nature, when properly explained. Mr. Riker, however, acted in this business in a much more culpable manner than Mr. Cheetham. The latter ought, perhaps, from the ties of gratitude, to have conducted himself with more propriety towards Mr. Burr; but since he has declared hostility against the friends of the vice president, his behaviour has at least been consistent; he has not, like many others, under the mask of friendship, darted the dagger of scandal at the head of Mr. Burr. He avows himself his public enemy, and acts accordingly. Mr. Riker, on the contrary, affects in the company with Mr. Burr's friends, the greatest attachment to the vice president; he expresses his astonishment that it should be supposed he is unfriendly to Mr. Burr: he protests, *upon his honor*, that Mr. Burr will always retain his support; and in a fawning courteous manner, launches forth into ridiculous eulogiums upon the abilities and the virtues of Mr. Burr, whom he frequently declares to be one of the greatest men in the Union: and without any hesitation, places him in the group of talents, over which, (in Mr. Riker's opinion) Mr. Jefferson and Mr. De Witt Clinton preside.

"Such has been the conduct of Mr. Riker. Respecting the Narrative, I shall not assert that either he or Mr. Cheetham, Mr. Osgood, or Mr. Wr. Wortman, or even Mr. Clinton, is the author. This was entrusted to me as a secret, and it shall remain so on my part. I shall only observe that I had several conversations with the author, and those who advised with him previous to the publication of the Narrative; and repeatedly gave it as my opinion, that Mr. Burr's motives were only to prevent the publication of a book which he deemed libellous and incorrect. I confess that at that period, owing to stories which were artfully told me respecting the attempts of Mr. Burr and his friends, to ruin my character, I would have had no objections to have seen a fair statement of the case published, with such extracts from the History, as to show that it was not wrote by a "tool of Mr. Adams, and Mr. Hamilton's;" which tale, it was said, Mr. Davis propagated. The insertion of the letters, excepting the first, which was false and incorrect, was not objectionable, as they went to prove only the suppression of the History by me, as an agent of Mr. Burr's; but as to the comments and observations made the writer of the Narrative, as well as several misstatements regarding the biography of Mr. Burr, and my conversations with him, I opposed at the instant I saw the proof sheets, and immediately set about writing a correct statement of the Suppression, which I gave, when finished, to Mr. Ward; but which he, for several reasons, declined publishing. The incorrectness of the Narrative, in this respect, I have made no hesitation of declaring whenever the question was put to me, and frequently, when a silent observer of the conversation of strangers, I have regarded it a matter of justice due to Mr. Burr, to make the circumstances known.

"The Narrative states, that Mr. Van Ness penned a certificate, or paper of falsehoods in order to exculpate Mr. Burr from having had any thing to do with the suppression. This is certainly a mistake; Mr. Van Ness drew up a paper, giving an account of the transaction, to the best of his knowledge; but I refused to sign it, as I thought it preferable if it should be necessary to subscribe my name to any statement, that it ought to be public, and not private.

"Such was the origin and conclusion of a transaction, which, though innocent and praiseworthy of itself, and which few men, except Mr. Burr, would have had the generosity to have done, has yet been construed and twisted into a plot against the administration of Mr. Jefferson.

The pamphlet then proceeds to lash several of the Clintonians with unmerciful severity. Messrs. Riker, Gelston, Duane and the Rev. Doct. M'Knight come in for a full share. He says that the name of De Witt Clinton has become the reigning toast among the Jeffersonian *sect*, and success to his election as *Vice-President* usually precedes even the name of the philosopher of Monticello. De Witt Clinton Vice-President and then President?—sooner

"*On Laplands ice shall roses grow.*"

As to Duane, who furnished the libellous anecdotes for the History, it is here stated, that he said expressly that he *approved of the suppression*, and that he said this to Mr. Ward and some other friends of Mr. Burr. And yet in his letter to the public, in answer to Wood, he has the audacity to say, speaking of the suppression:—

"So far as related to Mr. Burr—my opinion have been uniform, from the first blush of the transaction; not a bidden sophistical opinion, but declared to himself and reiterated to his particular friend, *that if the motives of the suppression of the book were not satisfactorily explained to the public*, his standing with the republican interest was gone."

Oh, Sir! *the arts of an able editor!*

We pass over the personalities as being hardly proper for a republication in an article of this sort; those who wish to see strong and oftentimes happily expressed satire and sarcasm may amply gratify their taste by a perusal of the book itself. The following passage is too interesting to be omitted.—

"The public may, however, ask the solution of one question, why Mr. Burr should have been desirous of concealing his name in a transaction which was certainly laudable! No circumstance attending the suppression can be more easily explained than this; it is evident from the letter addressed by me to Barlas and Ward, that it was not Mr. Burr's intention that I should abandon the idea of writing a correct history of the last administration. He was only desirous that the incorrect edition should be buried in oblivion; that it should never be known that there were men who assumed the name of republicans, and were themselves either natives or citizens of the United States, base enough to fabricate falsehoods, and in the most plausible manner, to impose them upon a stranger, in order to send them forth to the world in the pompous form of an octavo volume. The suspicious and cold hearted Clintonian, may still demand, why this correct edition did not take place; an answer is ready, and which will carry conviction to every honest mind. The folly of Barlas, with the malice of Riker, Wortman, and Cheetham, made the original suppression public; at the same time, they veiled the transaction in such mysterious clothing, as rendered any further interference on the part of Mr. Burr, highly improper. As to the after publication of the History, it was done, as I have stated, without Mr. Burr's knowledge, and in his absence; nor did this even take place until Mr. Van Ness had certain information that Mr. Cheetham and others had purloined copies in their possession; and that there was every probability of spurious copies being published in different parts of the United States.

"There are several trifling incidents which I have stated in the preceding pages, that it may be necessary to explain before I take my leave of the subject of the suppression.

"It has been stated that Mr. Wortman betrayed his trust by lending the History, which he received from Messrs. Barlas and Ward, with the express orders to pursue it only himself, but on no consideration to allow that privilege to another. This circumstance merits a little attention, as it will serve both to unfold the species of integrity, which Wortman possesses, as well as from some circumstances which attended the absence of the book, to lead the reader to the main prompter of the Narrative. After Wortman had the book in his possession, I requested the loan of it from Mr. Ward, in order to shew it to Mr. Riker, to have his opinion on several libellous passages, as at that time Messrs. Barlas and Ward had not decided whether they would prosecute Mr. Burr, or publish the History. I accordingly received the book and gave it to Mr. Riker; but the evening previous to Mr. Dewitt Clinton's departure, for the seat of government, Mr. Wortman sent for the book, as he said it would affect a suit against Mr. Burr, if the History should be lent out to read. Yet, notwithstanding this declaration of Mr. Wortman's, it appeared before ten days afterwards upon Mr. Van Ness's application, to have all the copies in his possession, that Mr. Wortman himself gave the book away to some acquaintance, who most probably was no other than Mr. De Witt Clinton, both from the circumstances of his requesting to have it the evening before that Senator left town, as well as from the length of time which elapsed after being commanded by Mr. Van Ness, until it was returned. No other conclusion, in fact can be formed; for if the book had been sent to any indifferent acquaintance, Mr. Wortman, as he was obliged to confess his breach of trust, would have had no objection to have mentioned the name of the person in whose possession it was; this openness would even have palliated his guilt, but to have revealed the name of De Witt Clinton, would have have at once unhinged the design of the faction, and brought to view the *Grand Master of the Great Band*. If we consider Mr. Wortman, as acting upon this occasion the humble servant of Mr. Clinton, he certainly deserves the merit which is due to a dark intriguer, and in this respect his countenance by no means betrays his conduct; but I hope the circumstance will also serve a useful purpose, and remain a lasting index of the degree of confidence which may be placed in Counsellor Wortman.

"I have mentioned that I had several interviews with the author of the Narrative, previous to the publication of that pamphlet. The reader will, therefore, naturally expect that I should know the sources from which he had received his information. When the Narrative writer declared to me his intention of publishing a statement of the business, he drew from his desk a parcel of sheets containing all the circumstances relating to the suppression, which he had collected from every individual, who, like Barlas, had folly enough to be duped by the crafty Clintonians. I objected, after reading them, to a number of the incidents which he had either fabricated himself, or had been imposed upon him by others. I attempted to reason with him upon the impropriety, as well as stupidity, of publishing a statement which *I should disprove*, and which would be demonstrated *not only incorrect* but as proceeding from malicious motives; he heard, with a sarcastic smile, my account of the business, and said, *whatever might be written, he would engage Mr. Burr should not contradict it.* The writer of the Narrative, from a long acquaintance with Mr. Burr, knew that his natural disposition, independent of the station which he holds, would never suffer him to descend to a paper war with a writer of pamphlets. From Mr. Burr, therefore, he thought he had nothing to fear: and he probably imagined, from the circumstantial proofs which accompanied his Narrative, as well as the friendly terms upon which he and I stood, that I would not call the truth of his statement in question, even although he had the assurance, or rather baseness, to insert in it a false and incorrect letter, with my name subscribed, having been unable to procure a copy of the original one."

"The mistakes into which I have been led, both as to characters and events, ought to be a caution to every foreigner, not to embark too rashly in the support of any party, either federal or anti-federal. I have, however, considered it a task, which I particularly owed to those whom I have involved, and whose names I have dragged before the public, to give this correct statement of the political transaction in which I have been engaged. At the same time that I take this farewel of party controversy, I must declare, that no one laments more than I do, the unhappy differences which have arisen among the citizens of the United States."

Here finishes the notice we intend to take of this pamphlet. In point of style, it is, with the exception of the first page, much superior to the *Narrative* or the *View*.

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COMMUNICATION.

The Editor of the Evening Post may rely on the correctness of the following facts, and it is hoped some remarks will be made. A few days since it was communicated to Mr. Wood, that he might depend upon it his pamphlet would be *suppressed* by the Clintons, and that a plan had even been laid to effect it. Wood instantly went to Judah, to whom he had sold the copy-right and insisted on his contracting to put the pamphlet into fair circulation; accordingly Judah gave him a writing to this effect. Last evening, agreeable to the prediction, Mr. Judah was offered by a certain gentleman, whose name can be given if necessary, a true Clintonian, *three hundred dollars* for his title to the copy-right, and the money was presented. Now sir be so good as to publish the above, and if proof is wanting call on your humble servant.

* * * *

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Instead of remarks, we shall put a case:—One man procures another to be indicted for *subornation of perjury*; on the trial, it is necessary to shew not only that there has been a subornation, but that the perjury was as to a point material to the issue: after the attorney general has got through the evidence on the part of the state, the defendant calls a witness to prove, expressly, that the point to which the subornation went, was altogether immaterial, and that therefore the indictment would not lie; but the prosecutor himself meets the witness at the door of the City Hall, takes him aside, and offers a large bribe to withhold his testimony.—Now let 'em talk of *suppression.—Here's a suppression for you!*

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THE "VIEW," &c. ONCE MORE.

It is not a little remarkable that the author of the "view," speaking of Mr. Burr's chance for the Presidency after Mr. Jefferson should have held it eight years, says, "at the end of that period, had his conduct been *such as it ought to have been*, Mr. Burr would have succeeded to the presidency, as certainly as if by *hereditary descent.*" Very well! Mr. Burr had already been described by this writer himself as utterly destitute of all morality—as a dishonest intriguer in politics—as a Cataline, in short, a monster of vice in human forms, but yet nothing would have prevented his succeeding to the presidency, provided his "*conduct had been such as it ought to have been,*" and he had fawned upon and flattered Mr. Jefferson without being weary for only eight years longer. This is "*political honesty*" with a vengeance! Now because Mr. Burr has penetrated the true character of the "sage;" and in common with all discerning men, been disgusted with his sonorous nothings the *hereditary descent* is forever cut off! The pure patriots who talk of their love to the people, would have placed a Buonaparte or a Cataline at their head, if he had only been hypocrite enough to profess admiration for a being he dispises.—And yet these are they who are forever

talking of adhering to *principles and not to men!*

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THE "VIEW," AGAIN.

The following letter, just received from the Rev. Dr. SMITH, will serve to show what credit is due to the anonymous author of this pamphlet:—

Princeton, July 29, 1802

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

SIR,

In your paper of Monday July, 26, under the article entitled, *A view of the political conduct of Aaron Burr, Esq.* by the author of the Narrative, I observe some very gross misrepresentations, which I conceive it to be a duty that I owe to Mr. Burr, the N. Jersey electors, and myself, to declare to be absolutely false.—Mr. Burr never visited me on the subject of the late election for President and Vice-President—Mr. Burr never conversed with me a single second on the subject of that election, either before, or since the event. No project or plan of the kind mentioned in that paper was proposed or hinted at among the Electors of New-Jersey. I am assured that Mr. Burr held no intrigues with them, on that occasion, either collectively or individually. They were men above intrigue; and I do not know that he was disposed to use it. At their meeting, they unanimously declared that a fair and manly vote according to their sentiments was the only conduct which was worthy of their own characters, or of their cause.

SAML. S. SMITH.

BOSTON, July 28.

Two Comments on Two Texts.

In the first Epistle of the President of the United States to the Merchants of *New-Haven*, we find the following texts:

TEXT. "*is he capable?*" COMMENT. The late Reverend ISAAC STORY is appointed Commissioner of Bankruptcy!

TEXT. "*Is he faithful to the Constitution?*" COMMENT—WILLIAM WEDGERY, esq. is appointed Commissioner of Bankruptcy!

Selah.

—

As the business respecting the new lists of Bankrupt Commissioners does not appear to be generally understood, we publish the 14th *section* of the act *to amend* (as it is called) *the judiciary system of the United States*, viz. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, from time to time, as many General Commissioners of Bankruptcy, in each district of the United States, as he may deem necessary; and upon petition to the Judge of a district court for a commission of bankruptcy, he shall proceed as is provided in by an act, intitled "*An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States*;" and appoint, not exceeding three of the said general commissioners, as commissioners of the particular bankrupt petitioned against, and the commissioners together with the clerk shall each be allowed, as a full compensation for their services, when sitting and acting under their commissioners, at the rate of *six dollars* per day, for every day which they may be employed in the same business, to be apportioned among the several causes on which they may act on the same day, and to be paid out of the respective Bankrupts' estates:—*Provided*, That the commissioners, who may have been, or may be appointed, in any district before notice shall be given of the appointment of commissions for such district by the President in pursuance of this act, and who shall not have completed their Business, shall be authorized to proceed and finish the same, upon the terms of their original appointment.

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It must be recollected that ever since the *Bankrupt Act* has been in operation, until the present reign, the District Judges have appointed the *Commissioners of Bankruptcy*; But "*since the doors of honor and confidence*" have been thrown open to the present *pure republican* administration, these appointments are added to the long list of Executive Patronage!—Thus we see the odds betweeen profession and practice!!!

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When Dr. DALLAS, of *Pennsylvania*, was in this town, a few days since, he observed, that, "*the present administration could not continue as long in office as the interest of the people*," "to use his own words," *required they should?*" and gave as a reason, "*that the leaders were at variance with, and had no confidence in each other.*" Whoever will take the trouble to read the pamphlets, narratives, epistles &c. which have been put into circulation in *New York, and* in which Messrs. Jefferson, Burr, and their adherents, are so unmercifully and meanly calumniated, must be satisfied that Mr Dallas did not need the gift of prophecy to make the prediction. We predict that the "*sect*" will fail for want of *talents* and public confidence.

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The Branch Bank of Georgia, not having the fear of "*the powers that be*" before their eyes: but instigated by gratitude and federalism, have had the *audacity* to choose Joseph Habersham, late Post-Master-General, to be President of their Institution.—No wonder, then, that Mr. Gallatin should sell the shares "The People" have in the United States Bank, even at a discount; nor must we be surprized to find him, in December next, recommending to Congress to tax the Institution. How dare they elect a man to be president of one of their branches, who was disagreeable to "*the greatest man in America.*"

July 30.

The following article was inclosed in a letter from an American gentleman at Lisbon, received via Plymouth.

WARNING!

"Whereas several vessels have been seized, detained and confiscated, with their cargoes, in different parts of Brazil, either for or on suspicion of illicit trade on the said coasts and ports, and the crews committed to the most rigorous confinement, and afterwards sent to Lisbon: It is absolutely necessary to inform our citizens in the different ports of the United States, that the strictest orders have been sent from this government to Brazil in general on this subject:—And that for the future it will be extremely imprudent for our vessels to go there.

"Some of the vessels seized have been regularly cleared at the custom houses in the United States for Rio de Janeiro, which is contrary to the laws of Portugal, as they suffer no trade to be carried on with their colonies but in their own vessels direct from Portugal."

WASHINGTON, August 4.

Mr. Pichon has, we are informed, received orders from France to collect the votes of the French citizens residing in the United States on the question of the re-election of the first consul for life; and registers are opened for that purpose in the French consular offices in the United States.

The republican citizens of Delaware have agreed to support Cæsar A. Rodney, as representative to congress. We are convinced that a majority of the citizens of this state are republican. It becomes them to rescue their political character from the cloud thrown over it by the violent and disorganizing conduct of their present representative.

(Mr. Jefferson's paper.

The emperor of Russia receives the annual sum of one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for doing nothing, while the president of the United States receives twenty five thousand dollars for the actual discharge of the most important duties of the government—the latter sum is one seventieth of the former. *ibid.*

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1802.

EXECUTIVE CUNNING, or DIPLOMATIC DEXTERITY.

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The prevailing party are well aware that the continuation of their power and influence depends altogether upon the continuation of the deception which brought them in. It is of great consequence that the governors of the different states should be of the *right sort*.

In Pennsylvania, the same person can be re-elected. Thomas M'Kean is the present governor. *His* powers are very great, and they are exercised to the utmost extent. *He* is of course a candidate for the election. *He* is obnoxious to every federalist, and almost to every other man of decent manners. *He* is very disagreeable to many of the republicans. These two circumstances were about to produce an opposition from General Muhlenburg. This gentleman's popularity among the Germans, his personal respectability, and excellent private character, made him extremely formidable to M'Kean. There remained but a single alternative, and that was to get clear of General Muhlenburg. This it seems is accomplished by the president of the United States by obtaining from Mr. George Latimer the office of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and giving the appointment to General Muhlenburg. There is no other person among the republicans from whom M'Kean has any thing to fear. The election will then depend upon the numbers which the opposite parties can count. Senator Ross, one of the persons who was selected by Duane, as a proper subject for Aurora lies, is M'Kean's opponent. If Mr. Ross's conduct and character are as fair, and will bear as good an investigation in all other things as it has done in the case now alluded to, it is to be hoped that he may succeed.

The president has played another part of the same tune in Virginia. The constitutional term of Mr. Monroe will expire in a few months. It is of great importance to get a successor to suit the views of the president. A year ago it was thought that Mr. Giles could not be opposed by any body with the least prospect of success. The community were led astray by an *ignis fatuus*; the people were deluded by designs, which they did not suspect, and were not prepared to expose. While Mr. Giles was a clamorous member of Congress, nothing extraordinary was feared from him. The probability of his being governor of this state has roused the dormant, the slumbering energies of honest and virtuous patriotism. Good men of both parties contemplate such an event with horror. They consider the respectability of the state upon the totter. In this general temper of discontent which is extended to every federalist, and takes in a great many of the other party; the name of Mr. John Page has been mentioned as a candidate. There is an universal sentiment in favor of Mr. Page's election. Such is the excellent and amiable deportment of this virtuous, candid, upright man, that his election would be a great step towards healing the disturbances which have been produced by the factious. Every man who wishes to see social harmony, instead of factious discord, look'd to the election of Mr. Page with joy. But short and transitory has been this joy. The president has all at once discovered that Colonel William Heth ought to be removed from the office of Collector, and that Mr. Page ought to have it. If Mr. Page goes into that office, the president, no doubt, thinks that Mr. Giles is sure of being elected governor. It is not necessary at this place to say any thing concerning Col. Heth, except that there is not the shadow of complaint against him.

People of Virginia! Members of Assembly! Awake, arise, or be forever fallen! Do you mean to tolerate and give countenance to such bare-faced imposture? Do you mean to stand by and see *the man who you have delighted to honor*, bartering away your best privileges that he may perpetuate his own ill-gotten power? Do you mean to see every thing which is valuable and desirable prostituted to the will, the humor, the ambition of a few intriguers? Do you mean to permit Mr. Jefferson to barter away the honors and advantages of his high office, to promote the particular interests of a few individuals? Do you mean to make William Branch Giles your chief magistrate? I answer involuntarily, surely this cannot, must not be. The power of Mr. Jefferson, considering the purposes to which it is used, is by far too great. To make Mr. Giles governor of Virginia, is in fact giving the office to Jefferson himself.

BUCKSKIN.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

To the substantial *(not* the People) *Citizens of the Counties of Powhatan, Amelia, Chesterfield and Goochland.*

AN essay thus boldly presented for your serious contemplation, can only expect to be pardoned from the assurance that it is the offspring of a mind devoted to the welfare of my countrymen generally—but from the various circumstances of kindred blood and social intimacy, I pray you, *collectively*, as a respectable portion of the United States, to receive this zealous effusion of friendship.

It has heretofore been my lot, alike with yourselves, to pursue the honest and happy occupations of an agriculturist; and without other impulse, it is sufficient to reflect on the danger and jeopardy into which that *blest* state of independence is likely to be brought, by the never-ceasing, deceitful efforts of certain *would-be* great men.

That a majority of you will scoff at my impertinence, is what I am prepared to bear; for you too are equally inveloped in the frailties of man! Yet still, my unambitious and honest countrymen, still will I acquit myself of that duty which belongs to every, even the most humble member of society; and will *force* my stubborn pen, at the prospect of a crisis, so disastrous!

Uneducated in youth, and unassuming in age, I have little to boast; and yet if nearly 20 years faithful services on *one* of your benches of *justice*, since the time that "tried men's souls;" after a due participation in the hardships and dangers of *those days*, can aught expect from your confidence, I then may claim some portion.

I am not one who ever before asked indulgence and favor; I never mounted your election benches, though, with due humility, I confess, to have been proposed as a candidate through the blindness of friendship and the weakness of judgment. No, my friends, charms like those to be met with *there*, were as idly offered to me, as your more worthy selves. My duty *then* was such as can challenge comparison; and in the consciousness of truth, I yield to him with due homage, who has more conspicuously maintained the attributes of a firm, independent and impartial magistrate,

Bear then, with this proof of my own weakness, whilst I freely comment on that of another. By an extract in the Washington Federalist, I find that you are *courted* by our aspiring fellow citizen, John W. Eppes. The whole of his composition need not be seen. We fathom his *deep views* through the *shallow* medium of his *auxiliary* subtlety!

Of what "existing evils" have any of us been relieved by the measures of the last session of Congress? What "pressure" were you sensible of previous to that epoch? What "violation of rights are *republicans*" to guard against in future? Will men who misguide your judgment and enlist your passions to make them *servants*—will such men best vindicate your rights, and protect your liberty? Is it for the purpose of erecting a *barrier* against oppression that you are to elect the *nearest* relative to your trembling president? Do your wishes accord with his favorite *aim*, to destroy the constitution? Can it be exclusive, a God-like patriotism, which stimulates such men, to whom every *mean* is sacredly honorable, whereby his *end* can be attained? I will make no conclusions, but merely recite what was held out 15 months ago as his pre-eminent qualification, beyond that of an humble plebeian who dared to oppose his county election. Yes, it was reiterated; the *aristocratic notion* was not fully comprehended by weaker minds, when his near alliance to Mr. Jefferson was urged as his *consummate* pretension!

Are not your rights, liberties and properties safer under the form of a *written charter or constitution*, than that they should become the sport of demagogues whose elevation to power can only be effected by "periodical" elections? Men, whose incapacity for the management of an incompetent estate, resort to *the people's money* to gratify an insatiable avarice? Men too, whose best hopes are *known* to rest upon the ill gotten wealth of a *dealer in slaves!*

Having thus freely alluded to pedigree, [illegible] not be considered as detracting from [illegible] of a famous *fire*, whose feats, in the retreat of the British army from Manchester, in May 1781, have never been sufficiently celebrated, and who had well-nigh been enroll'ed among the many worthy heroes of the day." To him all due homage and honor shall ever be rendered! I was led to digress by an unavoidable interruption: my sole object was confined, or intended to have been so, to John Wayles Eppes, the honorable candidate for your preference. I am led to believe that the intrigues of his *sect*, have bewildered his candor, otherwise his accustomed honesty would have spared me the unpleasant necessity of presenting him to you as the humble tool of his *sect*, and at the same time, the pitiful dupe of the sage Pendleton! Who, my friends, let me ask, solikely to "force constructions," as such men, when you shall have given them the power? Does not your "corrective" exist in full force at present? May we not fear that curst ambition, and not humility, prompts the desire to become your *servant*?

What but an attempt on your ignorance could induce the pilfering and propagation of the sentiments of another? Sage as is his model of perfection in politics, and notwithstanding the part he bore in Congress, yet still this venerable character was never deemed the most approved sample of patriots!

Was ever hypocrisy more thinly veiled than by the cobweb whim of altering the constitution so as to operate at the next election of president, when from the increasing improbability of Jefferson's success, the *merit* is designed as exclusively attaching to him?

Too much indeed have we seen of vulgar abuse heaped upon characters, whose exaltation should have shielded them; and yet in a government like ours, whose blessings are envied by all others, we cannot forbear to speak freely, and lament that our first offices are not more honorably filled.

To remark on the memorable *premium* lately given to the infamous Callender; or to speak of a *preference* of 5000 dollars per annum, at a *former election*, would be to open fresh wounds to the sensibility of patriotism. How much more cruel then, to call to mind the triumph of the *vice* upon the issue of *that* election! "There was no responsibility; he would stay at home, and save more money perhaps out of 5000 dollars than out of 25000 dollars per annum!" a painful, but too true picture of modern patriotism!

Thus much, my fellow citizens, have I awkwardly scribbled, with a hope that your vision will yet be revived, and that through your exertions under a more correct view of things, our danger may be averted, and that we shall shortly prize *old blind Cosby** beyond the pretended worth of young John Wayles Eppes.

A PLOUGHMAN.

August 1, 1802.

* *A famous Plough-Maker in one of the counties.*

ERRATA IN TRUEMAN.

Column 1st, paragraph 6th, line 7th—read *into which*, instead of 'in which.'

Paragraph 8th, line 24th, read *whose opinions*, instead of 'when opinions.'

Column 2d, paragraph 1st, lines 7 and 11, read *affect*, instead of 'effect.'

—

We hope the President's visit to Monticello will not extend its influence to Richmond. Another draft on George Jefferson might alter the face of affairs. *Alex. Adv.*

—

Captain Burr, who arrived at New York on Saturday morning last in 17 days from St. Thomas's, informs, that just before he sailed, an American brig arrived there from the river La Plata, with intelligence that the Spaniards had seized 15 sail of American vessels, and taken their cargoes. Our informant did not learn the name of the brig, but understood she had made her escape from the Spaniards by some stratagem—and the current opinion at St. Thomas's was, that a general confiscation of American property in South America would take place; and that a rupture between the two nations would follow.

(N. Y. paper.)

By Yesterday's Mail.

—

NEW-YORK, August 5.

Latest from London.

Yesterday arrived from Falmouth, via Halifax, the British Packet Princess Amelia, captain Stevens. She sailed the 8th of June, and brings London dates to the 5th—From papers to this date we have given a few extracts, though of no great moment, of which the following is a summary.

A very considerable scarcity of bread was experienced at Paris, and other parts of France; which arrested the serious attention of the French government to lessen. The general commandant at Paris, has by proclamation assured the Parisians "that bread should not increase in price, nor be wanting in Paris." The minister of the interior has by letter held out the prospect of a vast importation from Dantzic, Amsterdam and the United States; and the Moniteur mentions the arrival of forty-five foreign vessels with grain. No fewer than 50,000 quarters of foreign grain were exported from England to France, the last week in May.

The suffrages of the French people respecting Buonaparte were daily coming in, and nothing appeared to indicate any want of unanimity. We see, however, numerous accounts of conspiracies and rumors of conspiracies against Buonaparte, and of the defection of his generals, guards, &c. but they strut their hour; and are heard of no more. The emigrants were returning to France in great numbers.

Commercial arrangements between G. Britain and France were on the tapis.

Gen. Berthier is said to have fallen in a duel with Gen. Lecourbe.

A great scarcity of specie prevails throughout Holland.

In Egypt the Turks have vigorously commenced hostilities against the revolted Beys.

The 29th, 49th and 59th regiments were under orders to embark for Nova Scotia and Canada—probably to relieve troops there.

It is mentioned that the British W. India fleet is to rendezvous at Halifax, and the French fleet in the Chesapeake, during the hurricane months.

LONDON, May 30.

General Murat is arrived at Paris from Naples. Accounts from that city state, that the whole of Easter Italy is threatened with absolute dearth, which is to be ascribed to the excessive dryness of the season.

The emigrants are pouring into France from all quarters of Europe.

We are pleased to notice that overtures have been made during the week from Buonaparte to our government, relative to the settling a commercial treaty between the two nations, and are assured that arrangements are making to carry the same into effect. By that it should appear the grand consul is desirous of maintaining that peace the wisdom of his councils and that of St. James's has so happily brought about. Commercial commissioners will soon be appointed.

Letters from Liverpool say, that the trade of that place is totally at a stand, in consequence of the unsettled state of the West-India islands; and should not a new source of trade be shortly opened to the merchants, the most distressing consequences are likely to result. During the war, Liverpool encreased in wealth, and in population nearly a third, but is likely to be reduced a double proportion by the peace.

---

20 Dollars Reward.

A SMALL *FRENCH GOLD WATCH* was lost at or near Powhatan Court-house on the 21st inst. Any person who may have found the said Watch, and will deliver it to Mr. Samuel Marshall, at Powhatan Court-house, shall receive the above reward.

July 26th, 1802.

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be ſold, by public ſale, in the Tontine Coffee Houſe, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thouſand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, ſtate of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South Eaſt of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and ſeveral riſing ſettlements: The ſoil generally good, well watered, and timber of various deſcriptions. Theſe Lands are within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be ſold at ſame time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thouſand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, ſtate of Kentucky—nearly the ſame diſtance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, diſtant from the latter only a few miles The ſoil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the ſettled parts of Kentucky and oppoſite a Jerſey ſettlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, eſq. in 1785 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indiſputable.

As theſe Lands are to be diſpoſed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be poſitively ſold to the higheſt bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Maſterſon, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, eſquires, or Lewis Simond, eſq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

VIRGINIA: to wit,

Fairfax County Court,

The 21ſt day of June 1802.

John Hopkins, Complainant,
AGAINST
Joſiah Watſon and William Hartſhorne, Nicholas Fitzhugh and William Payne, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant Joſiah Watſon, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the ſaid defendant Joſiah Watſon is not an Inhabitant of this Commonwealth. On motion of the ſaid Complainant by his counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant Joſiah Watſon do appear here on the third Monday in September next, and anſwer the Bill of the ſaid Complainant, and give ſuch ſecurity as may be approved of by the court, for abiding by and performing any future order or decree to be made in this cauſe, and that the other defendants William Hartſhorne, Nicholas Fitzhugh and Wm. Payne do not pay away or ſecrete the debts by them or either of them now owing to, or which may hereafter become due, or the eſtate or effects now in their hands, or which may hereafter come to their hands or poſſeſſion, belonging to the ſaid abſent defendant Joſiah Watſon, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith publiſhed for two months ſucceſſively, in one of the public newſpapers printed in this ſtate, and that another copy be poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county.

(A Copy)—Teſte,
Wm. MOSS, C. F. C.

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above houſe, which he purpoſes keeping in ſuch manner as, he preſumes to hope, will give general ſatisfaction. He will take particular care to be conſtantly ſupplied with the beſt WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to ſpare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore ſolicits ſuch encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furniſhed with FORAGE, and a careful Oſtler.

May 27, 1802.

THE friends of Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of London, are informed, that he will receive Conſignments, on which, if required, the Subſcribers will make advances in Sterling or Current Money.

THE BRITISH SHIP

Adventure,

Now loading at City Point, for London, will receive to his addreſs 200 Hhds. Tobacco, if immediate application be made to *Robert & Allan Pollok & Co* of Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Peterſburg, 14th June, 1802.

The Lead Mines,

In Wythe County for ſale.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond diſtrict, June 8th, 1802.

BETWEEN,

Edmund Pendleton and Peter Lyons, ſurviving adminiſtrators of the eſtate of John Robinſon, dec. Pltffs.

AND

Mary Byrd, widow and adminiſtratrix of the honorable William Byrd, Eſq. deceaſed, Charles Carter, of Shirley, John Byrd, jun. heir and deviſee of the ſaid William Byrd, deceaſed, Robert Nelſon, Eſq. and Suſanna his wife, and Polly Robinſon, ſiſters and co-heirs of John Chriſtwell Robinſon, deceaſed, Patrick Henry, Eſq. Charles Lynch, Charles Carter of Stafford, and Elizabeth his wife, William Griffin and Suſanna his wife, William Nelſon, & Lucy his wife, and —— Lewis, eldeſt ſon and heir of Mary Lewis, deceaſed, which ſaid Elizabeth, Suſanna, Mary and Lucy, were daughters and co-heirs of John Chriſtwell and John Carter Littlepage, Defts.

ON the petition of Samuel Payne and John Feild, with the aſſent of the plaintiffs in this cauſe, and for reaſons appearing to the court, the money for which the Lead-Mines mentioned in the decree of this court pronounced on the eighth day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one, together with fourteen hundred acres of land thereunto belonging, not having been paid by Moſes Auſtin and company, the purchaſers, or any perſon for them, according to the times limited for payment in, and by that decree, and the condition of the bond given to ſecure the payment thereof, by Stephen Auſtin and Moſes Auſtin, partners of the ſaid company, and their ſureties, of whom the petitioners are t[illegible] the opinion of the court, and it [illegible] and ordered accordingly, that the ſale made in purſuance of that decree be ſet aſide, and that the premiſes aforeſaid be again ſold by public auction at the door of the Eagle-Tavern in the city of Richmond, to the higheſt bidder, on or before the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt next; that the ſaid Lead Mines and premiſes be ſold on a credit of nine months for one moiety of the purchaſe money, and eighteen months for the other, that bond and good ſecurity bearing intereſt from the day of ſale, be entered into by the purchaſer or purchaſers, and made payable to John Wickham, John Warden and Wm. Hay, who are appointed commiſſioners to conduct the ſaid ſale either jointly or by any two of them, and to take the ſaid bond, in truſt for ſuch perſon, or perſons, as ſhall upon the final decree be adjudged to be entitled to the ſaid purchaſe money, it being intended, that the ſame ſhall abide the deciſion of the court, in like manner as the ſaid land and premiſes would have done, had no ſale been directed by this, or the aforeſaid decree, but this decree is made upon the following conditions, to wit, that the bond entered into by the former purchaſers and their ſureties ſhall remain as a ſecurity for any ſums which may be found deficient, between the purchaſe money to be raiſed by the ſale now directed, and what is now due on the ſaid bond for principal and intereſt, together with all rents accrued or accruing on the premiſes ſince the ſaid former ſale, with all expenſes to be occaſioned by the ſale now directed: that in caſe more than ſufficient for theſe purpoſes ſhall be raiſed by that ſale, the ſame ſhall be applied to the credit of the ſaid former purchaſers: that the ſum of five thouſand pounds current money of Virginia at the leaſt, ſhall be bidden for the ſaid Lead-Mines and premiſes upon the terms aforeſaid, on failure of which, the commiſſioners aforeſaid, or any two of them are further directed to make no ſale, in the event of a ſale to make no conveyance, until the money is paid, or until the further order of this court, to make known the conditions aforeſaid, in an advertiſement to be publiſhed for eight weeks ſucceſſively in two of the gazettes printed in the city of Richmond, deſcribing the property to be ſold, and advertiſing the time and place of ſale, and to make report of their proceedings in purſuance of this decree, to this court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy,
Teſte,
PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C. C. D.

Richmond, June 18, 1802.

☞ The property mentioned in the foregoing decree, will be ſold, upon the terms and under the conditions therein ſpecified, at the door of the Eagle Tavern in this city, on Tueſday the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt next, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M. by

JOHN WARDEN,
JOHN WICKHAM,
Wm. HAY, } *Com'rs.*

N. B. A deſcription of the works and the improvements made by the preſent proprietors, drawn up by Stephen Auſtin, one of the company, is lodged with the commiſſioners to be ſhewn to any perſon who may be inclined to purchaſe. (12w8w)

☞ TAKEN out of this Office ſome few days paſt, the FILES of NEWSPAPERS for the years 1786, '87, and '88—half bound.—Alſo, a ſmall book of about a quire, covered with catridge paper, in which were entered a number of Accounts of balances due for the Virginia Gatette, which have been put into the hands of Collectors in ſeveral counties.—A reaſonable compenſation will be made to any perſon who will return them.

Wm. & J. H. Fouſhee,

HAVING every reaſon to believe that they are poſſeſſed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that diſeaſe.

Should any gentlemen wiſh to prove their ſecurity by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox by ſubſequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a houſe for the purpoſe.

If however any ſhould prefer to be inoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may apipy.

June, 4th, 1802.

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

White and yellow Nankeens,

Complete table ſets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;

China Bowls of different ſizes in tubs;

Imperial Tea;

Canton and Garden Fans; and

SEWING SILK;

Imported in the ſhip Mount-Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a a few puncheons of

High proof W. I. Rum,

he will ſell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Partnerſhip of LESSLIE & DALZEL was on the 18th of laſt month diſſolved by mutual conſent. All perſons having claims againſt them, will apply to JOHN LESSLIE for payment; and all thoſe indebted to them, will make payment to him only.

JOHN LESSLIE,
ARCH'D DALZEL.

[illegible], July 20, 1802.

J. L. has for ſale a General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, which he will ſell low, for Caſh or Country Produce.

FOR SALE,

THAT LARGE AND PLEASANT

HOUSE,

SITUATED on the Hay-Market ſquare, in this city, at preſent occupied by Mr. Henry Banks; alſo a ſmaller one adjoining, ſuitable for a ſmall family, with ſufficient ground incloſed for gardens, &c. to both. The healthy and airy ſituation of theſe houſes, render them a deſirable reſidence for genteel families.

I will give a convenient credit for either or both, or take country produce or European goods in part payment.—Thoſe houſes are now under a general repair and may be ſaid to be as good as new. I have ſeveral ſmall houſes to let, calculated for ſtudents or a ſmall family, to be furniſhed, if required. A few ſteady genteel Boarders can be accommodated.

J. PRYOR.

Richmond, Hay-Market, July 13th, 1802. } [tf.

Armiſtead Anderſon,

Of the late firm of Auſtin & Anderſon,

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced buſineſs in the

Commiſſion Line,

In the brick corner houſe, juſt below the Capitol, and nearly oppoſite the Poſt Office. He has a commodious LUMBER HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received for STORAGE. All thoſe who may favour him with a preference, may reſt aſſured that the ſtricteſt attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, July 1ſt, 1802.

To the Patrons of the Virginia Gazette, & General Advertiſer.

THE Accompts of the Editor of this paper with moſt of his friends, ſtand many years back unſettled. The period has arrived when he muſt from *neceſſity* obtain a cloſe of them, and he ſanguinely flatters himſelf that there is not a ſingle individual with whom he has an open accompt, who will not promptly adjuſt it. To the individuals who owe, the payment will be trivial; but, when they are told the fact that in theſe ſmall accompts the Editor has upwards of TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ſtanding, it will be at once admitted that the collection of them in the aggregate is to him all important. The very few to whom it may not be convenient to make that immediate payment, which is ſo material at this period to the Editor, will no doubt execute their notes upon the application of his agents for collection, in order to a final cloſe of the accompts up to the periods ſtated.

Cheap, for Caſh.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BONDS, and Promiſſory Notes—4/6 *per Quire.*

Other Blanks printed by the ream, or ten quires, at 3/9 *per Quire.*

FIRST NOTICE.

In the caſe of Iſaac M'Pherſon, *A BANKRUPT.*

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and iſſued againſt Iſaac M'Pherſon, of the county of Prince William, merchant and miller, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on the 10th and 14th days of Auguſt next, and on Friday the 27th day of the ſame month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond ſitting to chuſe aſſignees; and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Richmond, July 17, 1802. [tldm.]

Land for Sale.

The ſubſcriber offers for ſale, that valuable plantation known by the name of

Strawberry Hill;

CONTAINING 430 acres of land, lying on Chickahominy ſwamp, diſtant about five miles from the city of Richmond. The large proportion of rich low grounds which produce ſuch profitable graſs, and the quantity of valuable timber, ſuch as oak, aſh, maple, &c. belonging to this tract of land, render it of great value. There is an elegant ſituation for a houſe, and there is a variety of choice fruit trees, which have been planted ſeveral years ago; beſides that, there are good peach and apple orchards which generally bear well. The buildings on the land are in indifferent condition. The premiſes will be ſhewn by the overſeer now reſiding there, and poſſeſſion may be had on the 1ſt day of January next, with permiſſion to ſow wheat in the fall. The purchaſer may be accommodated with corn, fodder and hay. For terms apply to Mr. Corbin Braxton of King William county, or to Mr. Carter Braxton of King and Queen county.

ELIZABETH BRAXTON.

July 28th, 1802.

The Partnerſhip of

CAMPBELL & CLARK

WAS diſſolved by mutual conſent on the 8th inſtant. Thoſe who have claims againſt that concern will pleaſe apply for payment to SAMUEL CLARK; and thoſe indebted, are deſired to make payment to him.

Archibald Campbell.
Samuel Clark.

SAMUEL CLARK

WILL carry on buſineſs in the houſe formerly occupied by Campbell & Clark.

He has on hand a good aſſortment of DRY GOODS, and is in expectation of his cuſtomary ſupplies, which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms for Caſh, approved Notes, or Country Produce.

Richmond, July 27, 1802.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be Sold at public auction, for caſh, under the direction of the major part of the commiſſioners named and authoriſed, in and by a commiſſion of bankruptcy awarded and iſſued againſt Thomas Hooper, late merchant of the city of Richmond, on Wedneſday the 4th day of Auguſt next, at the houſe now in the occupation of the ſaid Hooper,

A likely Negro Woman & Child,
A Negro Girl and Boy,

Together with a variety of

Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture

too tedious to enumerate.

And on Thurſday the 13th day of the ſame month, in the county of Hanover on the plantation lately occupied by the ſaid Hooper, within about 5 miles of Hanover town, the ſtock of

Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs,

With a number of plantation utenſils.

RICHARD DENNY,
CHARLES SPENCER, } Aſſignees

Richmond, July 29, 1802. 4t

TO RENT,

For one or more years, a convenient Store and dwelling

HOUSE,

(With the neceſſary back-buildings,)

Next door to the Eagle-Tavern, now in the poſſeſſion of *Meſſrs. W. & D. Burr.*

Enquire of

Wm. Mackenzie, & Co.

Two doors below.

Richmond, July 28, 1802. tf

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subſcription,

THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work ſhall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to ſubſcribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To thoſe who wiſh to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expenſe will be neceſſarily incurred, Two Dollars from each ſubſcriber will be reqnired in advance.

V. The price will be conſiderably enhanced to non-ſubſcribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procraſtinated on account of the copy-right being veſted in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the ſubſcriber. The public are therefore reſpectfully informed, that the work will be put to preſs, ſo ſoon as a ſufficiency of ſubſcribers are obtained to indemnify the expenſe of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former propoſals was found too ſmall; the ſubſcriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that thoſe who firſt intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their ſupport, for ſo trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subſcriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Meſſrs. *Pleaſants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcribers, at a diſſolution of a Co-partnerſhip in the year 1794, were and ſtill are poſſeſſed of the ſeveral tracts of land herein after mentioned, which they have agreed to ſell by Public Auction, at Fluvanna courthouſe, on Monday the 27th of September next, being court day, and the ſale to continue day after day, until the whole of the land is ſold: it being the intention of the parties to cloſe their accounts, there will be no delay of the ſale, be the price what it may. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, or an approved acceptance payable in the city of Richmond, at the Eagle Tavern, in 60 days thereafter, the balance payable in three yearly equal inſtalments with intereſt from the day of ſale. The land itſelf will be taken as ſecurity for the payment of the three inſtalments. The lands are held under different deeds and grants in Fluvanna and Albemarle counties as followeth:

300	Acres on the middle fork of Cunningham Creek;
150	Acres, joining the above;
124	1-4 Acres, joining the above;
108	Acres, joining the above;
44	Acres, joining the above;
400	Acres of very valuable land, on the North Fork of the ſaid Creek, called Sandwidges;
265	Acres, on the branches of Cary Creek;
375	Acres, joining the above;
74	1-2 Acres, joining the above;
73	1-2 Acres, joining the above;
200	Acres, on Racoon Creek;
50	Acres, on the Rivanna River, joining the lands of Patrick Woodſon;
225	acres, on little Mechunk Creek;
1700	Acres, on the branches of Hardware, in the county of Albemarle.

Thoſe lands are generally in their native ſtate—very little has been cultivated, and the improvements are inconſiderable. The ſoil may be claſſed in general as good farming land, with a ſufficient proportion of Meadow land. Every tract is covered with valuable timber, which is rapidly increaſing in demand and price. The tranſportation to Richmond is eaſy and cheap. Some of the lands are immediately on navigation, and the moſt diſtant part not more than 6 or 7 miles. Thoſe who are diſpoſed to purchaſe, and wiſh to view the lands, will obtain a ſuitable guide for the purpoſe, by applying to *Duncan McLaughlan*, in the town of Columbia. Should purchaſers be deſirous of a diviſion of any of the tracts, for their accommodation it will be complied with, provided they take the whole of the tract among them. By mutual agreement the whole proceeds of the ſales are to be paid to *David Roſs.*

David Roſs.
Duncan McLaughlan.

Richmond, 18th June, 1802. tdf.